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EXAMINER	
SIDDIQI, MOHAMMAD A	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

DATE MAILED: 08/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/713,275	KALISH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mohammad A Siddiqi	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 June 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-23 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boor et al. (6,317,781) (hereinafter Boor) in view of Saylor et al. (6,501,832) (hereinafter Saylor) in further view of Smethers et al. (6,560,640) (hereinafter Smethers).

4. As per claim 1, Boor discloses a method for creating and operating a navigation platform provided for navigating and orienting through hyper text language based pages of data accessed over a mobile communication

network ("network pages") using a designated mobile device (fig 1) for displaying network page content and enabling user interaction the method comprising the steps of (fig 1, element 136, see abstract, col 4, lines 1-37):

A. receiving any collection (col 4, lines 25-39) of network pages ("track pages") (fig 7) and arranging them into sequences of network (col 16, lines 14-26): pages' URLs ("navigation track") (col 5, lines 12-14);

B. placing navigation track (col 12, lines 29-40) at accessible location (col 8, line 50) on the network ("navigation track source") (col 4, lines 22-37)

C. loading navigation track from navigation track source (col 12, lines 29-40);

E. downloading track page (fig 19) data according to current track location-code (fig 17b.2, col 31, lines 43-61);

F. editing current track page data: ("modified track page") (col 13, lines 40-45) **b**y performing at least one of:

adding hypertext navigation items linking to navigation options (col 14, lines 12 –23);

exchanging URLs' references of embedded objects to with absolute URL references (col 13, lines 4-13 and col 28, lines 16-22); and

adding further hypertext language; content or commands ("added hypertext") (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61)

G. sending the modified current track page to the **a** user of the designated device display (col 31, lines 43-61 and col 32, lines 29-36);

H. presenting **on** a screen of the user display of the in mobile device respective information based on the current track page content (col 32, lines 29-63);

I. enabling user interaction (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61), to select navigation option (col 32 line 28), based upon embedded navigation items (col 13, lines 9-14) in the current track page to permit navigation (col 9, line 44) through navigation track (col 32, lines 29-63);

J. enabling user access to the added hypertext content or command (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 15, lines 60-67);

K. upon selecting navigation option by the user (col 9, lines 45-58), identifying navigation target address (col 34, lines 36-45)

Boor is silent about the Setting a code to denote current user location within the navigation track ("track location-code") and location-code is the target address.

However, Saylor discloses Setting a code (col 1, lines 57-61) to denote current user location (col 17, lines 5-8) within the navigation track (col 14, lines 51-54) ("track location-code") and location-code is the target address (fig 2, col 10, lines 46-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor

because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side.

Boor and Saylor both are silent about from the accessible location over the mobile communication network, and downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device according to an the identified navigation target address;

However, Smethers discloses from the accessible location over the mobile communication network (abstract, fig 6, col 12, lines 31-60), and downloading a next track page from the accessible location over the mobile communications network to the a user display of the designated mobile device according to an the identified navigation target address (abstract, fig 6, col 12, lines 31-60); It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor and Saylor with Smethers because it would enable the wireless devices to implement bookmarks with improved transmission efficiency, reduced user navigation and reduces amounts of memory resources.

5. As per claim 2, Boor discloses prior to loading the navigation track, updating the navigation tack according to current circumstances (col 16, lines 12-27);

6. As per claim 3, Boor discloses the step of enabling the user to edit the navigation track (col 13, lines 41-45);

7. As per claim 4, Boor discloses using a designated proxy server ("navigation server") (col 5, 16-19), further comprising the steps of:

further editing of page hypertext content by modifying URLs of "hyperlinks" so as to point to the location of the navigation server (col 13, lines 40-45);

upon selecting a hyperlink by the user (fig 20), downloading the requested original page ("target page") by the navigation server (col 31,lines 28-42);

editing the target page hyper-text content according; step F of the first claim and the first step of claim 4 (col 7, lines 4-10); and

transferring the modified track page to the mobile device (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61);

8. As per claim 5, Boor discloses the steps of concurrently with downloading of the current track page in step E, further downloading the next-in-line pages along navigation track (col 31,lines 28-42); editing each downloaded track page according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of claim 4 (col 7, lines 4-10);

Upon receiving request navigation target address of any track page (col 16, lines 13-27), checking cache memory (col 18, lines 1-3) of navigation server for said track page (col 13, lines 40-45); **and**

sending (col 9, line 17) the respective track page from the navigation server to the user mobile device if the navigation target address matches any of the track pages in the navigation server cache memory (col 18, lines 1-3);

9. As per claim 6, Boor discloses prior to editing the downloaded track pages, merging several track pages into one track page ("united track page") (col 12, lines 34-37) wherein the size of the united track page is limited according to the mobile device constrains (col 28, lines 6-15);

Editing united track page according to the step F of claim 1 and first step of claim 4;

sending the modified united track page to the user mobile device; and;

displaying the respective track page, placed at the united track page, upon user request for target address matching one of the track pages of the united track page (figure 13, lines 15-40);

10. As per claim 7, Boor is silent about the navigation item contains the current track location code and a second code denoting a request for moving to the next or previous track page along the navigation track;
However, Saylor discloses the navigation item contains the current track location code and a second code denoting a request for moving to the next or previous track page along the navigation track (col 18, lines 32-49). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side.

11. As per claim 8, Boor is silent about the navigation item contains a code denoting a request to re-load the navigation track from the navigation track source and to update the location-code of the user agent to the first track;

However, Saylor discloses the navigation item contains a code denoting a request to re-load the navigation track from the navigation track source and to update the location-code of the user agent to the first track (col 18, lines 27-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side.

12. As per claim 9, Boor discloses the step of generating a network page ("track map page") containing list of links where each link points at one of the track pages (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61);

13. As per claim 10, Boor discloses the step of displaying the track map page at the user display (fig 17b.2, fig 18a.1-18a.3, col 31, lines 43-61). Boor is silent about the navigation items contains a code denoting the appropriate track page location.
However, Saylor discloses the navigation items contains a code denoting the appropriate track page location track (col 18, lines 27-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side.

14. As per claim 11, Boor discloses modifying any a network page ("modified network page") containing hyperlinks pointing at track pages by editing said hyperlinks so as to point to the location of the navigation server (col 4, lines 9-37);

15. As per claim 12, Boor discloses the hypertext language in MMI format (col 4, lines 65-67).

Boor fails to disclose the WML format;

However, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

16. As per claim 13, Boor discloses the mobile device is a cellular phone device (col 1, line 20);

17. As per claim 14, Boor discloses the aggregating operation is performed by the user (col 6, lines 11-16);

18. As per claim 15, Boor discloses the aggregating operation is performed by professional editors further comprising the step of placing the navigation track accessible to the users (col 6, lines 31-67);

19. As per claim 16, Boor discloses the aggregation operation is processed and based on any dynamically created computer-generated collection of network pages ("dynamic page list") (col 30, lines 40-51).

20. As per claim 17, Boor discloses presenting the user with the dynamic page list (fig 19, col 30, lines 40-51); and
Enabling the user to relocate directly to a location within the navigation track using the dynamic page list (col 31, lines 25-41).

21. As per claim 18, the aggregation operation further comprises the steps of:

presenting the user with the dynamic page list (fig 19, col 30, lines 40-51);
Enabling the user to select multiple network pages from the dynamic page list (col 30, lines 40-51).
Upon completion of the user-selection, updating the dynamic page list to contain only said user-selected network pages (col 30, lines 60-67).

22. As per claim 19, Boor discloses dynamic page list (col 30, lines 60-67) is a search result list (col 31, lines 1-4);

23. The methods 20, Boor discloses the dynamic page list is an inbox mail list (col 46, lines 20 –21);

24. As per claim 21, boor discloses each track page is a deck and the track pages are merged together into the united track page in the form of a deck containing cards collected from the different decks of the navigation track (figure 20);
Boor fails to disclose the WML format;
However, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys

to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

25. As per claim 22, Boor discloses the step of displaying track pages locally by user agent from united deck upon user navigation requests to such pages (figure 20);

Boor and Saylor both are silent about WML deck;

However, Smethers discloses (col 7, lines 1-14); It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to combine Boor and Saylor with Smethers because it would enable the wireless devices to implement bookmarks with improved transmission efficiency, reduced user navigation and reduces amounts of memory resources.

26. As per claim 23, boor discloses the step of collecting pages until size of the united deck is optimized with respect to specific mobile device capabilities (fig 20);

Boor fails to disclose the WML format;

However, Saylor discloses the WML format (col 14, line 57). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to

combine Boor with Saylor because it would provide extensions to the HTML language, the design of multi-part forms, the use of limited number of keys to both navigate Web Pages and select URLs, create menus of options for soft keys and determining user location based on the assigned code at the server side using XML, TML, WML, and MMI).

Response to Arguments

27. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

28. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action

and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad A Siddiqi whose telephone number is (703) 305-0353. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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